

A Europa Clipper, Integrated Model-Centric Engineering (IMCE), and Safety and Mission Assurance (SMA) partnership

Model-based Probabilistic Risk Assessments (PRA)

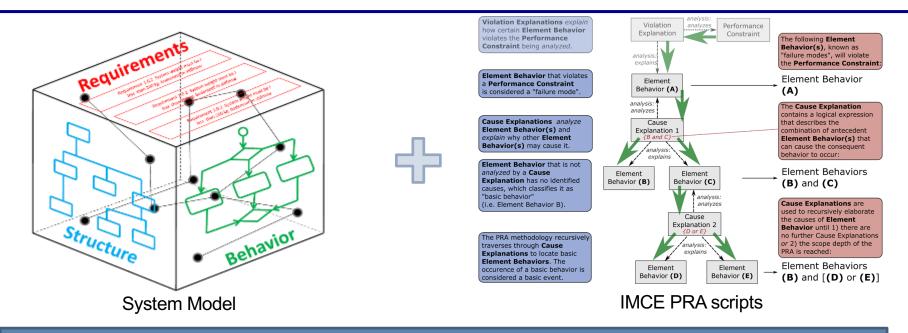
MBMA Workshop #2

Josh Bendig May 7, 2019

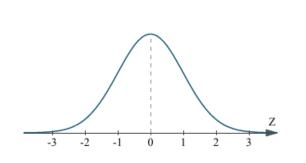
Acknowledgements: Kelli McCoy, Chet Everline

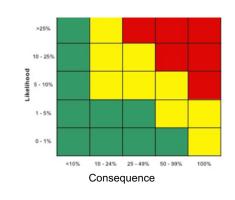


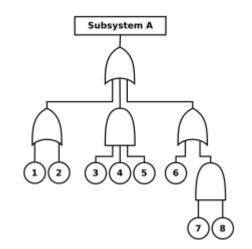
What is MRAP? Mission Risk Assessment Plan



Europa's MBSE infrastructure + IMCE's PRA script development = unique opportunity to pursue a novel approach to performing PRAs



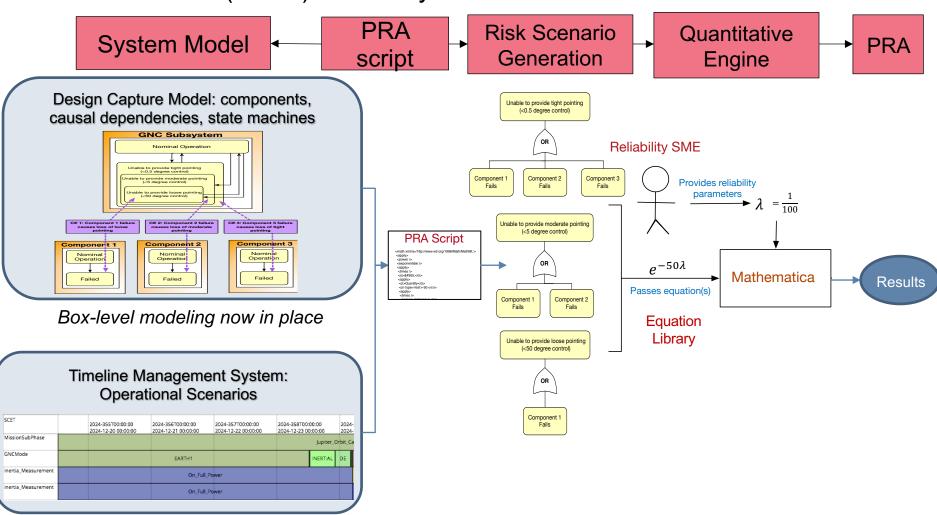




Probabilistic Risk Assessment

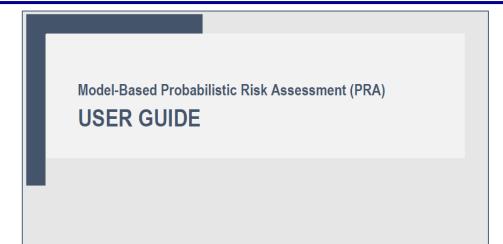
MBSE PRA Process

Develop foundational capability to perform Probabilistic Risk Assessments (PRAs) from a System Model



The use of a single source of truth enables a consistent foundation across all PRAs.

MRAP Documentation



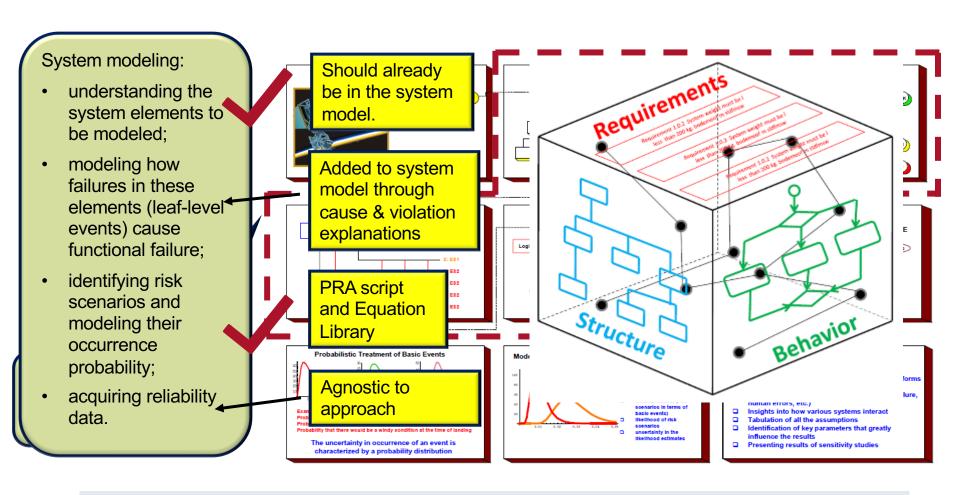
Documentation was developed to help other missions implement a similar process

Additional Public references:

- 1. Schreiner, S., et al. "Towards a methodology and tooling for Model-Based Probabilistic Risk Assessment (PRA)." AIAA Space 2016.
- 2. Castet, J. F., et al., "Fault Management Ontology and Modeling Patterns." AIAA Space 2016. Long Beach, CA, 2016.
- 3. Castet, J. F., et al. "Ontology and Modeling Patterns for State-Based Behavior Representation," Infotech @ Aerospace, AIAA SciTech, Kissimmee, Florida, 2015.



Traditional vs MRAP Approach



Using the MRAP approach, there were roughly 3 PRAs developed (for the Europa Clipper mission) for the cost of 1 PRA, using traditional methods

Example Application: Europa Clipper PRAs

Europa Clipper PRAs of interest

Europa System Model/TMS

Hardware
Requirements
State transition timelines / Operational Scenarios
Causal Dependencies



MRAP

Planetary Protection

Study Outcome: Probability of Contamination

Performing greater microbial reduction will not improve probability of contamination (increased bioburden reduction decreases reliability)

Science Sensitivity

Study Outcome:
Probability of Meeting L1
Science Objectives

A non-driving flyby recovery capability (hours, not min) is needed to preserve science in the presence of expected outages

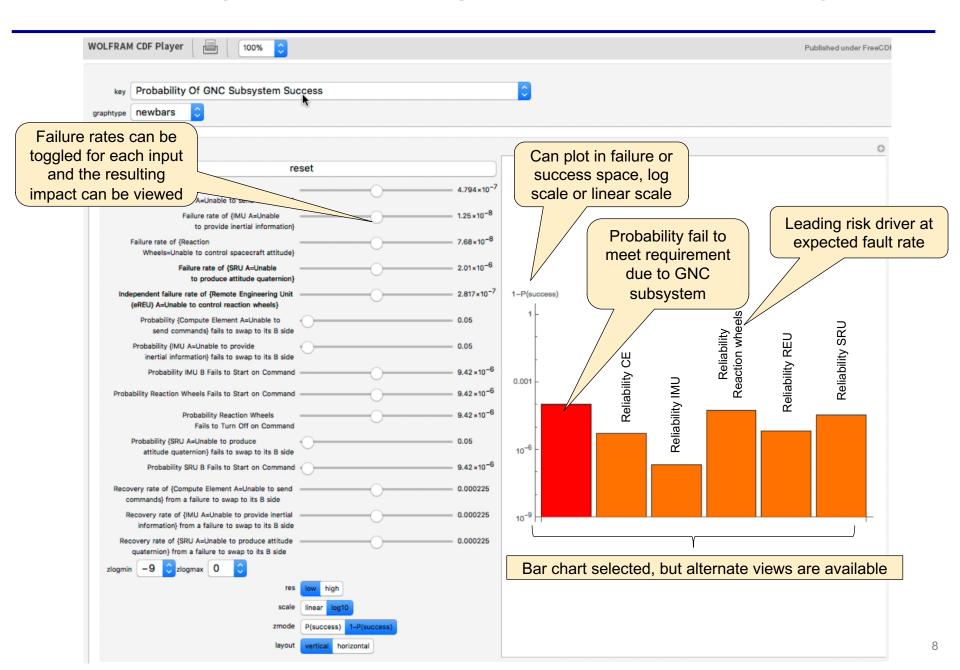
JOI Achievement

Study Outcome: Probability of Successful JOI

A requirement on the time duration of JOI was unnecessarily confining fault protection recovery strategies during the burn

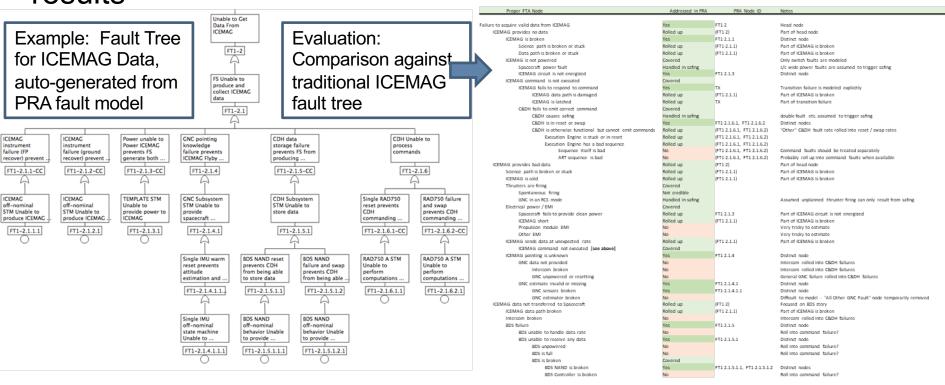
Notable contribution

Result Analysis: Assessing Drivers of Unreliability



Visualization and Validation

System-generated graphics are used to validate results



Auto-Generated Instrument Fault Tree vs. Manually Generated

Summary, Observations, and Lessons Learned

- Every detail of system cannot be modeled
 - Model things conservatively first; if result favorable, stop!
 - Else, target high-risk areas for detailed exploration
- Stop at box level unless specific Project question arises driving lower-level modeling
 - Reliability information often not available at lower levels
- Use visualization to help validate that the system model is correct
- Always iterate modeling, findings, and results with subject matter experts prior to delivery
- Always verify MRAP scripts and architecture after each revision.